

HUNG :

1. Determination of vegetable tannin in the presence of synton.

A method has been elaborated for the analysis of tanning extracts containing a mixture of vegetable and synthetic tanning materials. The volumetric determination of tannin by the Loewenthal method is combined with the side powder method. Since syntons require much more time than vegetable tannin in the reaction with the side powder, the results may be affected by the presence of synton.

The reaction conditions, the speed of titration, the temperature, and the concentration affect the results. Therefore, the conditions must be adhered to precisely. The results of the analysis are best determined by comparing the results with those of a standard.

BEKES, J.

BEKES, J.
Recent laboratory apparatus. p. 93

Vol. 5, No. 4, August, 1955 Budapest, Hungary BOR-ES CIPOTECHNIKA

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5
No. 3, March, 1956

BEKES, JENO.

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BEKES, Jan

Použitie nástrojov zo spekaných karbidov na hoblevacích a obrábacích.
(The Use of Sintered Carbide Tools on Lathes. illus., tables) Bratislava,
Dom techniky, 1957. 29.

Bibliografický katalog, CSR, Slovenské knihy. Vol. VLLI. 1957. No. 9. p.279)

BEKES, J.; KISSOCZY, S.

Improving the productivity in grinding. p. 526. (TECHNICKA PRACA, Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

BEKES, Jan

Spracovavanie kovov. (Metalwork. illus.) Martin, Osveta, 1957.
94 p. Vol. 5, No.26-28, series 3 of Veda ludu (Popular science).

This pamphlet contains a popular description of work methods used in the machinery industry, ie. work methods used in manufacturing of various goods, machines and their parts. It is offered mainly to those who want to learn the principles of such methods and thus to extend their knowledge to the field of machinery industry.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Slovenia Knihy. Vol. VIII 1957. No. 9. p.279

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SLOVAK/4838

Békes, Jan, Rudolf Čelko, Ladislav Červený, JuraJ Hauser, Professor, Engineer
Ladislav Herbanský, Stelan Kissóczy, Ondrej Lipták, and Jan Nebeský, all engi-
neers.

Obrábanie kovov (Machining of Metals) Bratislava, Slovenské vyd-vo techn. lit-ry,
1960. 467 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: JuraJ Hauser; Reviewers: Evžen Hirschfeld, Professor, Engineer,
Doctor, and Eugen Chaloupeky, Engineer; Ed.: Pavol Pálfy, Engineer; Resp.
Ed.: Pavol Holéczy, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Karol Holásek.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students of schools of higher
technical education. It may also be used by technical personnel in machine-shop
practice.

COVERAGE: The book presents the theoretical fundamentals of metal machining. The
construction of machine tools is described and sample machining problems are
given. Also discussed are the measuring and inspection of machine parts and

~~Card 1/10~~

Machining of Metals

SLOVAK/4838

machine tools, and the selection, planning, and economy of machining processes. The book is supplemented with standards. The chapters were written as follows:

J. Bekeš, Chs. 2 and 5; R. Celko, Ch. 7; L. Červený, Chs. 9, 10 and 20; J. Hauser, Chs. 1, 16, 21, 22, 23, and Section 9 of Ch. 20; L. Herbanský, Chs. 8 and 13; S. Kissóczy, Chs. 4, 11, and 17; O. Lipták, Chs. 12, 14, 15, 19, and Section 2 of Ch. 7 and Section 2 of Ch. 8; J. Nebeský Chs. 3, 6, 18 and 24. The authors thank their assistants V. Bulla, Engineer, J. Potočky, Engineer, and F. Barinek. There are 187 references: 108 Czech, 39 Soviet, 17 German, 11 Slovak, 7 English, 3 Hungarian, 1 French, and 1 Polish.

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Machining of Metals

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Card 4/10

BEKES, Jan, inz., CSo.

"Machine building technology" by K. Skibar. Reviewed by
Jan Bekes. Tech praca 15 no. 11:925 N'63.

Q A Behar, M.

114

The action of luminal and morphine-scopolamine on the water diuresis of the rat. D. Szentgyörgyi and M. Bátkai (Univ. Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 163-74 (1951) (in German).—Administration by stomach tube of 5 ml./100 g. of 0.9% NaCl produced a slight diuresis (9%) that is not influenced by narcotics (1) with morphine and scopolamine or luminal. This diuresis is greatest in the spring. The albumin content of the blood serum drops slightly and the level of Na remains unchanged. Higher salt concn. (2.7%) causes significant diuresis (80%) which is not influenced by I. The albumin level of blood is lowered slightly and the Na level remains unchanged. Water (5 ml./100 g.) also causes 80% diuresis, but is reduced markedly by I. The Na level decreased 30 mg. % with water alone, and 80-90 mg. % with water plus I. It is believed that the lowering of the osmotic pressure stimulates osmotic receptors of the carotid sinus, which in turn stimulate the diuresis-regulating center in the diencephalon which acts as an inhibitory center over the posterior lobe of the hypophysis. Stimulation of this center decreases secretion of the antidiuretic hormone of the posterior lobe, after which the diuresis increases. Diencephalon narcosis cripples the regulation of the inhibitory center and decreases diuresis. H. I. Chinn

SZENTGYORGYI, D.; ~~BEKES, M.~~

Biologic assay of the antidiuretic pituitary hormone. Acta physiol.
hung. 2 no.3-4:519-524 1951. (CML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Budapest University.

BEKES, M.

Therapy of experimental lead anemia. M. Bekes. *Acta Med. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 8, 337-40 (1955) (in German).— Rabbits were injected with a daily dose of (6 mg./kg.) Pb (OAc)₂. At the same time, intravenous injections of the following materials were made: Permacinon-forte, Neo-Per-hepar, vitamin B₁₂ (2 and 5 γ/kg.), Co citrate, and vitamin B₆. Throughout the next 14 days, hematological studies were made and urinary porphyrins detd. The liver preps. and vitamin B₁₂ were, under these exptl. conditions, favorable influences against the lowering of the red-cell count and the hemoglobin content. The efficacy of the liver preps. is not dependent on its vitamin B₁₂ content alone. The dose of Co acetate used compensates for the anemia best. Vitamin B₆ is the best guard against anemia. It is as good as a large dose of Permacinon-forte and vitamin B₁₂. I. S.

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S/263/62/000/018/005/006

1031/1242

AUTHORS: Békés Martonné and Makra Zsigmond

TITLE: Personal exposure indicator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Otdelnyy vypusk. 32.
Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 18, 1962, 55,
abstract 32.18.395. (Magyar tud. akad. Közép.
fiz. kutató int. közl., v.9, no. 4, 1961, 251-262
[Hungarian; resumes in Russian and English])

TEXT: A personal indicator is described which, together
with newly developed types of film holders permits the determination
of the β and γ -ray dosage as well as that of thermal neutrons,
between 20 rads and 200 rads. Beta and gamma rays are recorded

Card 1/2

S/263/62/000/018/005/006
I031/I242

Personal exposure indicator

in one holder fitted with lead and copper filters ~~screen~~, while thermal neutrons are measured in another holder with cadmium and tin filters. Agfa D-3 and D-4 films are used. The energy of X-rays and gamma radiation is evaluated according to the difference in the blackening of film, with the aid of two copper filters of different thickness, the extent of error being 25%. The dosage of β -rays is indicated by the extent of blackening of the film which lies under the hollow part of the holder. The films were sensitive for up to 1 month and were developed along with the control film which was calibrated with the aid of standard radiation sources. There are 12 figures and 7 references. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BEKES, Martonne; MAKRA, Zsigmond

Radiation safety control of persons by film dosimeter. Koz fiz
koal MTA 9 no.4:251-262 '61.

HUNGARY

BEKES, Miklos, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, IV Medical Clinic
(Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, IV. Belklinika) and National Cardiological Institute (Országos Kardiológiai Intézet).

"The Use of the Dye Dilution Graph During Catheterization of the Right Side of the Heart."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 26, 30 June 63, pages 1214-1216.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary modified] The author states that this method is of importance in many phases of cardiology, such as in the evaluation of insufficiency and in the determination of the extent and exact location of shunts. In spite of the newly developed techniques, such as isotope-dilution and angio-cardiography, dye dilution has the advantage of relative simplicity in the setup and technique and is completely harmless to use. The more frequent use of the central dilution graph is becoming necessary with the increasing number of extra-corporal operations in Hungary. 1 Hungarian, 13 Western references.

1/1

BEKASIN V. V.; BERLIN, Ye. N.

Unit for magnetizing magnets. Tribosirocane no. 8:20 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

L 27775-66 EEC(k)-2/ENA(h)/ENT(1)

ACC NR: AP6012704 (A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/004/0024/0024

AUTHOR: Akulenok, V. P. (Engineer), Bakeshev, V. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Commercial-frequency generator 25

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 4, 1966, 24

TOPIC TAGS: frequency standard, reference frequency generator

ABSTRACT: The development of a reference-frequency generator for checking and calibrating frequency meters and other instruments is reported. The generator comprises a self-excited electron-tube oscillator, a push-pull tube amplifier, and a power supply unit. A deep negative d-c feedback makes the oscillator insensitive to heater-voltage variation (3.5 to 7 v) and to tube replacements. The claimed technical characteristics are: continuous band, 43--58 cps; fine control, 0.01 cps per 1° of knob turning; output voltage, 127--220 v; output power, 20 w; harmonic content at 18 w, 5% or less; frequency drift with a voltage variation of 10%, 1% or less. The generator circuit diagram is shown. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.373.52

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Penetration of Charged and Neutral
Particles Through Matter.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8161

Author : Bekeshi, A., Pal L., Yanoshi, L.

Inst : Central Physics Research Institute Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Budapest

Title : Methods of Determining Fluctuations of the Energy and
the Angular Scattering of Rapid Ionizing Particles.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 9, No 3, 297-316

Abstract : Methods of determining the fluctuations of the energy and
angular scattering of fast ionizing particles are developed
and critically compared. Particular attention is
being paid to the development of the physical meaning of
the listed approximate methods. General indications are
given for the improvement of the approximations.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: BEKESHO N.A., KONDORSKY N.E. PA - 2984
TITLE: Temperature Dependence of the OVERHAUSER Effect in Metallic Lithium. (Temperaturnaya zavisimost' effekta Overhausera v metallicheskom litii, Russian)
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 3, pp 611-612 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 6 / 1957 Reviewed: 7 / 1957
ABSTRACT: A.W.OVERHAUSER (Phys.Rev. 99, 689, 1953 and Phys.Rev.92, 411, 1953) showed that in the case of all metals the saturation of the resonance caused by the conduction electrons must lead to a strong nuclear polarization. This effect was repeatedly observed experimentally and is investigated here on metallic lithium at temperatures of from 77,2° to 373° K (the experimental order is described in detail). Results are compared with the formula by P.BROVETTE - G. CINI (Nuovo Cim. 11, 618, 1954). The ratio of the signal proportional to the order of nuclear polarization at 0° and 57° C amounts to 1,15 according to the experiment, and to 1,21 according to the formula. Experimental results show that the width of the resonance line increases with decreasing temperature. (1 Illustration and 8 Citations from Works Published).

Card 1/2

Moscow State U.

24(3)

AUTHORS: Kondorskiy, Ye. I., and Bakeshko, N. A. SOV/155-58-2-43/47

TITLE: Overhauser-Effect in Metallic Lithium (Effekt Overkhauzera v metallicheskom litii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1958, Nr 2, pp 204-207 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The arrangement of the experiment and the method described by the authors in [Ref 5,6] are used for the experimental investigation of metallic lithium. The authors investigated the dependence of the nuclear polarization on the achievement of a high-frequency magnetic field (by measuring the amplitude of the magnetic nuclear resonance) and the dependence of the nuclear polarization on the frequency of the electronic resonance. The results are represented in five figures and in essential they agree with the theory. The strong dispersion considered under otherwise equal conditions for the different investigated pieces of lithium seems to be very interesting.

There are 5 figures and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 3 American, and 2 Italian.

Card 1/2

Overhauser-Effect in Metallic Lithium

SOV/155-58-2-43/47

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1958

Card 2/2

SOV/126-6-4-5/34

AUTHOR: Bekeshko, N.A.
Kondorskiy, Ye.I.

TITLE: Polarization of Nuclei in Metallic Lithium (Polyarizastiya yader v metallicheskom litii)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 609-613 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Overhauser (Ref.1) showed theoretically that the saturation of resonance associated with conduction electrons should lead to a high degree of induced nuclear polarization. The present paper is devoted to an experimental study of the polarization of nuclei in metallic lithium. Experimental results are given which were obtained during 1954-1955. As was shown in Ref.1, polarization of nuclei can in principle be detected in two ways namely, either by the shift of the electron resonance or by observing the amplitude of the nuclear magnetic resonance signal since this amplitude is directly proportional to the degree of polarization of nuclei. The latter method was used by the present

Card 1/3

SOV/126-5-4-5/34

Polarization of Nuclei in Metallic Lithium

authors. The experiment was carried out in weak magnetic fields. The value of the gyromagnetic ratio for Li^7 was found to be 1.040×10^{-4} , which is in good agreement with the value given by Ramsey in Ref.18. In order to establish the dependence of polarization of nuclei on the degree of saturation of the resonance associated with conduction electrons, the amplitudes of the signal were measured for different intensities of the high frequency field. Fig.4 shows the amplitude of the signal in arbitrary units as a function of the field in oersted. As can be seen, the amplitude of the signal and, consequently, the polarization of the nuclei, increases as the field increases and reaches a maximum at about 5 oersteds, after which it remains constant. The nuclear resonance line-width at 57°C was found to be 0.08 oersted. The temperature dependence of the Overhauser effect was investigated in the region $0-75^\circ\text{C}$

Card 2/3

SOV/126-6-4-5/34. .

Polarization of Nuclei in Metallic Lithium

and the results are reported in Ref.21. There are 4 figures and 23 references of which 2 are Italian, 16 English and the rest Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy Fakul'tet Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta Imeni M.V.Lomonosova (Physical Department of Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: 14th January 1957.

Card 3/3

S/120/60/000/01/018/051
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Bekeshko, N.A.

TITLE: An Electronic Delay Generator for Pulsed X-ray Work

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 1,
pp 67 - 68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The equipment is illustrated in the detailed circuit diagram given in Figure 1. The input pulse in the system is produced by closing the contacts, 1, 2. This results in the triggering of the thyatron (the first tube in the diagram) which produces a positive pulse. The pulse is amplified by the first half of the second tube and the resulting negative pulse is applied to the phantastron based on the tube, type 6A7. The duration of the rectangular output pulse, taken from the cathode of the phantastron, can be varied by means of the diode circuit (the second half of the second tube). The duration can be varied continuously from 1 - 250 μ s. The rectangular pulse from the phantastron is differentiated and applied to the grid of the fourth tube, which operates as a limiter and an amplifier. Only the positive tail of

Card1/2



BEKESHKO, N.A.; OSHCHEPKOV, P.K.

Infrared method of detecting hidden defects in resistances.
Defektoskopiia no. 5:30-33 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut introskopii, Moskva.

L 37137-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(a)/T/EWP(k)/ EWP(1) LJP(a) CC

ACC NR: AP6011421

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0381/65/000/005/0030/0033

AUTHORS: Bekeshko, N. A.; Oshchepkov, P. K.

ORG: NII Introskopii, Moscow

TITLE: Infrared method for detecting hidden defects in resistors

SOURCE: Defektoskopiya, no. 5, 1965, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: carbon resistor, resistor, ir analysis, ir detection

ABSTRACT: A method employing infrared radiation for the detection of defects in carbon, metallized and wire type electrical resistors is described. The method is based on the generation of local temperature gradients by the defects. A block diagram of the apparatus is presented (see Fig. 1), and the experimental results are

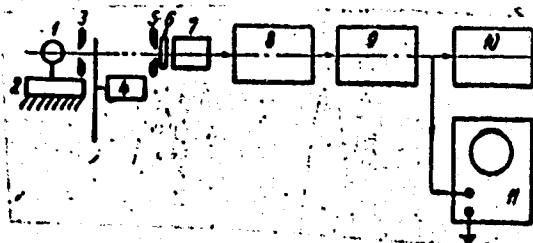


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the installation.

1 - resistor specimen; 2 - stand; 3 and 5 - slits; 4 - modulator; 6 - PbS filter; 7 - photo resistor; 8 - resonance amplifier; 9 - detector; 10 - potentiometer EPP-09; 11 - oscillograph.

Cord 1/2

UDC: 621.384.3:620.179

L 37137-66

ACC NR: AP6014421

shown graphically (see Fig. 2). It is concluded the infrared method is a simple

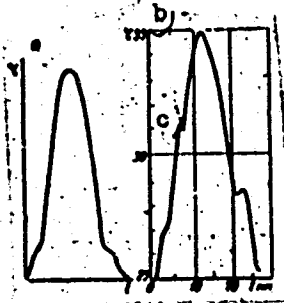


Fig. 2. A sample of the recording of the temperature distribution along the length of the resistor. a - normal resistor; b - resistor with defect; c - defect.

and effective means for the determination of defects in electrical resistors. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 17, 09/

SUBM DATE: 02Aug65/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 af

BENECHE, S.F.

"Hauling Lumber by means of a inlass with perpetual cable"
Les. prom., 12, no. 1.

BEKESI, Gabor (Vao); VITKOCZI, Jeno

Letters to the editors. Radiotechnika 11 no.11:343 N '61.

Beke's, I

Transformation of monoaromatic and symmetrical d.
aromatic area determined by the same method as
described in the literature.

Products marked (*) are 15-20% lower than expected and are
thought to be related to isourea (Seiberlich and Campbell,
C.A. 47, 2708g). Mechanisms are postulated.
R W Ralston, Jr.

Békési, I.

2 may

HUNG

15. Reactions of phenyl urea and symmetric diphenyl urea derivatives — *Fenilkarbamid és szimmetrikus diphenilkarbamidszermazékok általánosai* — R. Bognár, I. Farkas and I. Békési, (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry — *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 59, 1953, No. 10, pp. 289–295, 3 tabs.)

Monosubstituted aromatic urea derivatives are transformed at temperatures near their melting points to symmetric diphenyl urea derivatives. It was found the transformation is facilitated by first class substituents in the para position whereas substituents of the first and second class in the meta position or substituents of the first class in the ortho position were ineffective. Yields in monosubstituted urea derivative are raised by increasing the amount of urea used in the fusion of sulfanilic amide with urea — in the presence of hydrochloric acid — with the simultaneous decrease of the disubstituted product. Symmetrically substituted aromatic urea derivatives and urea fused together yielded the corresponding monosubstituted aromatic urea derivatives. Several monosubstituted aromatic urea derivatives were produced by these reactions differing in their melting points from the compounds known thus far. Possibly these new compounds are the corresponding isomorphous or diastereoisomeric derivatives. The first stage of both reactions is doubtless, dissociation and the reaction of the amine and isocyanate formed in the second stage depends on the circumstances of the reaction mixture.

12-14

BEKESI, I.

Urea derivatives. I. Preparation and thermal conversion of monoaryl ureas. R. Boguár, I. Farkas, and I. Bekesi (L. Kossuth Univ., Debrecen), *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 255-259 (1954) (in German) (English summary).

—Methods of prepn. of aryl ureas and the changes effected in monoaryl ureas by heat treatment were studied. Melting amine hydrochlorides with urea formed both mono and disubstituted ureas. When the aromatic amine and urea were melted together in the presence of HCl, an increase in the quantity of urea increased the yield of monosubstituted products and decreased the formation of disubstituted ureas, while an increase in temp. leads to greater yields of disubstituted products. Monoaryl ureas were converted into sym. diaryl ureas at temps. near their m.p., the rate and degree of conversion depending also on the position and nature of the substituents in the aromatic ring. An explanation of the mechanism of the reaction is presented based on electronic considerations. The results of formation of mono- and disubstituted ureas were as follows (starting amine, mole urea, mole HCl, temp. of the melt (°C), duration (in min.), % yield monosubstituted urea, % yield disubstituted urea given): PhNH₂ (I), 0.5, 1, 140-50, 60, 2.6, 84.2; I, 1, 1, 140-50, 60, 19.7, 68.8; I, 2, 1, 140-50, 60, 38.0, 52.6; 4-H₂NC₆H₄SO₂NH₂ (II), 0.5, 1, 140-50, 60, 13.6, 81.0; II, 1, 1, 140-50 then 200, 60 then 20, 42.3, 32.4; II, 1, 1, 140-50, 60, 35.6, 25.9; II, 1.2, 1, 140-50, 60, 47.4, 18.9; II, 1.5, 1, 140-50, 60, 50.3, 15.7; II, 2.0, 1, 140-50, 60, 65.1, 10.8; 3-H₂NC₆H₄SO₂NH₂ (III), 1, 1, 140-50 then 150-00, 20 then 40, 20.5, 62.1; III, 1, 1, 160-70, 60, 13.5, 69.2; 4-CIC₆H₄NH₂ (IV), 0.5, 1, 170-80, 60, —, 84.9; IV, 1, 1, 170-80, 60, 5.97, 45.8; IV, 2, 1, 160-70, 60, 81.0, 0.2; 3-ONC₆H₄NH₂ (V), 1.5, 1, 160-70, 120, —, 15.5; 4-ONC₆H₄NH₂ (V), 1.5, 1, 140-50, 60, 84 (recovered

V), —; V, 1.5, 1, 160-70, 120, 62.5 (recovered V), 16.4; V, 1.5, 1, 160-200, 120, 62.0 (recovered V), 16.2. The following prepn. is typical: urea (8.23 g.) (1 mole) in 4.55 ml. (1 mole) concd. HCl treated with 5 g. I, and the soln. heated in an oil-bath to 140-50°; after 10 min. the soln. solidified following strong effervescence. Cooling, extg. with five 25-ml. portions of hot H₂O, and cooling gave 1.22 g. PhNHCONH₂ (VI), m. 147°; remaining undissolved was 3.93 g. PhNHCONHPh (VIa), m. 235°. Similarly were prepd. 3-H₂NO₂SC₆H₄NHCONH₂, m. 180-1°, also 186-3°, and 3-H₂NO₂SC₆H₄NHCONHC₆H₄SO₂NH₂, m. 184° (from pyridine). Melting the monoaryl ureas gave the following results (starting compd., temp. of treatment (in °C. above its m.p.), duration (in min.), % yield recovered monoaryl urea, % yield disubstituted urea given): VI, 10, 30, 40.6, 36.4; VI, 20, 30, 32.4, 41.2; VI, 30, 60, 33.3, 40.1; VI, 13, 120, 25.3, 53.8; 3-H₂NO₂SC₆H₄NHCONH₂ (VII), 10, 30, 10, 54.4; VII, 20, 60, —, 37.8; 4-H₂NO₂SC₆H₄NHCONH₂ (VIII), 10, 30, 27.8, 58.1; VIII, 20, 60, —, 80.2; 3-MeC₆H₄NHCONH₂ (IX), 10, 30, 51.6, 31.2; IX, 10, 60, 36.0, 44.0; IX, 10, 120, 27.9, 52.3; 4-MeC₆H₄NHCONH₂ (X), 10, 10, —, 87.3; X, 10, 30, —, 98.7; 3-CIC₆H₄NHCONH₂ (XI), 10, 60, 20.0, 44.5; 4-CIC₆H₄NHCONH₂ (XII), 10, 30, —, 100.0; 4-BrC₆H₄NHCONH₂ (XIII), 10-15, 8, —, very good; 4-PhC₆H₄NHCONH₂, about 10, 10, —, 87; 3-ONC₆H₄NHCONH₂, 10, 30, 52.6, 39.2. Melting of monoaryl ureas: powd. VI melted, held 50, 60, or 120 min. about 10°, 13°, or 20° above its m.p., the mixt. cooled, repeatedly extd. with H₂O, and the water-insol. VIa recrystd. from EtOAc; the aq. exts. left 24 hrs. in the refrigerator gave recovered VI. II. Conversion of symmetrical diaryl ureas into monoaryl ureas by melting them with urea. R. Boguár and I. Farkas. *Ibid.* 369-81.—Sym.

(V E C)

substituted diaryl ureas (I) when melted with urea were converted into monoaryl ureas (II). The question of polymorphism and isomerism is raised to explain the difference in m.p.s. of II with the reported in. The mechanism of the reaction is discussed. The following results were obtained. [II, moles urea, temp. of the melt ($^{\circ}\text{C}.$), % yield II, % yield recovered I given]: PhNHCONHPh , 2, 200 then 170-80, 24.7, 18.3; $2\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-2'}$ (III), 3, 200-10 then 180-200, 43.68, 10.7; $3\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-3'}$, 3, 200 then 140, 47.3, 24.0; $4\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-4'}$, 2, 100-200, 30.6, 56.6; $4\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl-4'}$, 3, 200-10, 19.3, 50.0; $3\text{-H}_2\text{NO}_2\text{SC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NH-3'}$, 2, 100-200, 21.0, 53.3; $4\text{-H}_2\text{NO}_2\text{SC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NH-4'}$, 2, 200 then 170-80, 72.4, 12.0; $4\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO-4'}$, 2, 210 then 190-200, 87.4 ($p\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$), 10.6; $3\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO-3'}$, 3, 190-200, 44.4 ($m\text{-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$), 0.3. The procedure follows: III (3.0 g.) and 2.25 g. urea melted together 30 min. in an oil-bath, the temp. of the bath held 10 min. at 200-10 $^{\circ}$ then 20 min. at 190-200 $^{\circ}$, the mixt. cooled, extd. 3 times with 50-ml. portions H_2O , and cooled gave 1.63 g. $2\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHCONH}$, (IV), recrystd. thrice from H_2O to give pure IV, m. 178 $^{\circ}$; the water-insol. material recrystd. from EtOH yielded 0.33 g. III, m. 243 $^{\circ}$. William Braker

URI, J., dr.,; BOGNAR, R., dr.,; ~~BEKESI~~ BEKESI, I., dr.,; BALOGH, M. dr.,

Antimycotic effect of p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters. *Orvosi közlöny*.
szemle 9 no.4:126-131 July 55

1. A debreceni Egyetem Gyógyászati Intézete (ig.: Vályi Nagy T.
dr. egyet. tanár), Szerves Vegytani Intézete (ig.: Bognar Rósa dr.
egyet. tanár Bor-Klinikája (ig.: Szodoray Lajos, dr. egyet. tanár)
(BENZOATES, effects
p-hydroxybenzoates on fungi)

BEKESI, I.; BOGNAR, R.; URI, J.

Antifungal studies on 8-hydroxyquinoline derivatives and p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters. Acta physiol. hung. 11(Suppl):166-167 1957.

1. Pharmakologisches Institut und Institut für Organische Chemie
der Medizinischen Universität, Debrecen.

(BENZOATES

p-hydroxybenzoates, testing for antifungal eff. (Ger))

(QUINOLINES

8-hydroxy quinoline methyl deriv., testing for antifungal
eff. (Ger))

(FUNGICIDES

p-hydroxybenzoates & 8-hydroxyquinoline methyl deriv.,
testing (Ger))

BEKESI, I.

URI, J.; BOGNAR, R.; BEKESI, I.

Fungicidal effect of methyl derivatives of 8-hydroxyquinoline on dermatophytes. Acta microb. hung. 4 no.3:279-287 1957.

1. Institute of Pharmacology and Institute of Organic Chemistry,
Medical University, Debrecen.

(FUNGICIDES, eff.

methyl-8-hydroxyquinolines on dermatophytes)

(QUINOLINES, eff.

methyl-8-hydroxyquinolines, fungicidal eff. on
dermatophytes)

HUNGARY

ZSIGMOND, Klara, NAGY, Laszlo, KAPUSZ, Nandor, BEKESI, Istvan, CSONGOR, Jozsef, CSABA, Bela; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes of Forensic Medicine, Pharmacology and Pathophysiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani, Gyógyszertani és Korelettani Intézet).

"Study of the Distribution and Excretional Relations of 5-Ethyl-5-Isoamyl-Barbiturate-6- 14 C (Dorlotyn)."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 2, Apr 66, pages 163-168.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The distribution of Dorlotyn and Amytal (henceforth either: D) and their excretion in the body fluids was studied in dogs and rats as well as in cases of human poisoning. Labelled D (Dx) and Na-isoamyl-ethyl-barbituricum (NaDx) were used for the experiments. The possibilities of direct extraction with chloroform from the individual organs were also studied. In the course of the experiments, it was established that D is very rapidly decomposed in the organism and its decomposition products are mostly found in the urine. Since the decomposition products will give no, or only an uncertain Zwicker-Bodendorf reaction, paper chromatographic tests must also be carried out in cases of poisoning since the decomposition products have known Rf values. Decomposition products of D were determined successfully in human urine samples as well, by means of the paper chromatographic test. The aim of further experiments will be to study the changes in D level as a function of time in the various body fluids. All 8 references are Western.

HUNGARY

URI, Jozsef, Cand. of med. sci., BEKESI, Istvan, Cand. of chem., VALU, Gabriella; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pharmacology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Exo-Penicillinacylase"

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVI, No 2-3, 1965, pages 239-246

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] 6-Aminopenicillanic acid can be prepared from G- or V-penicillin most economically with an enzyme, penicillinase, found in some microbes. The enzyme known earlier is a cell-bound endoenzyme. By means of strain research, a Gram positive bacterium was isolated from soil which produces exo-penicillinacylase exclusively and in large amounts. This is the first bacterial strain with such properties and the first penicillinacylase product in the world literature. The optimal conditions for enzyme production were determined in shake cultures and in a laboratory fermentor. Enzyme production can be stimulated with phenylacetic acid. The enzyme was prepared in a non-purified form and its basic properties were studied. pH 8 phosphate buffer at 37° C was found to be the most optimal condition for its hydrolytic activity. It has a rather specific activity as it uses primarily G-penicillin and, to a lesser extent, V-penicillin for the production of

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HUNGARY

URI, Jozsef, Dr of med. sci., BEKESI, Istvan, Cand. of chem.; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pharmacology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Benzylpenicillinacylase Production by E. Coli Strains"

Budapest, A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia V. Orvosi Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei, Vol XVI, No 2-3, 1965, pages 247-251

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Among Gram-negative bacteria, members of the E. coli strain are the most potent producers of benzylpenicillinacylase. Of 200 E. coli strains freshly isolated from patients and tested, 71 were sensitive to G-penicillin, 163 to 6-aminopenicillanic acid and 190 to ampicillin. Penicillinase was produced by 48 of them, 30 showed benzylpenicillinacylase activity. Benzylpenicillinacylase was only produced by coli strains resistant to G-penicillin but sensitive to 6-amino-penicillanic acid and ampicillin. Penicillinase is present both in the exo and endocellular forms, and in both forms together in some strains. Benzylpenicillinacylase will only occur in an endocellular form. A given strain can simultaneously produce both penicillin-inactivating enzymes. Ampicillin is rather strongly resistant to penicillinase and benzylpenicillinacylase produced by E. coli. In many of the E. coli strains which produce benzylpenicillinacylase, the enzyme production can be stimulated with phenylacetic acid although there are some in which this is not the case even the reverse is true. 3 Hungarian, 17 Western references. [Manuscript 1/1 received 13 May 65.]

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Antibiotics

HUNGARY

TAKACS, I., Dr, MOLNAR, E., Dr, BEKESSI, I., Dr, RUZICKA, Gy., Dr, URI, J., Dr; Medical University of Debrecen, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic (director: ARVAY, Sandor, Dr), Institute of Biology (director: SZABO, Gabor, Dr) and Institute of Pharmacology (director: VALYI-NAGY, Tibor, Dr) (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szülészeti- és Nagygyógyászati Klinika, Biológiai Intézet és Gyógyszertani Intézet).

"Changes in the Serum Penicillin-Level Values in the Course of Using Semi-synthetic Penicillins (Methicillin, Oxacillin)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 38, 18 Sep 66, pages 1787-1789.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The changes in the serum level of the new semisynthetic penicillins -Methicillin, Oxacillin-, in response to varying doses of the compound, were studied. It was determined that, the i.m. administration of 1 g Methicillin gave therapeutic levels of serum penicillin concentration in every case. The oral administration of 1 g Oxacillin every 4-6 hours also insured a therapeutic serum level concentration in every case. 7 Hungarian, 1 Western references.

BEKESI, Janos

"Water power plants" by [Dr] Emil Mosonyi. Vol.2. Reviewed by Janos Bekesi. Hidrologiai kozlony 40 no.4:336 Ag '60.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

BEKESI, Janos

"Technical explanatory dictionary" by [Dr] Emil Mosonyi. Reviewed by Janos Bekesi. Hidrologiai kozlony 40 no.5:366 O '60.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

BEKESI, Janos

The role of passenger shuttle trains in the new timetable.
Vasut 13 no.5:10-11 My '63.

BERESI, L.

Fungicidal effect of methyl derivatives of 8-hydroxquinoline on dermatophytes

P. 279 (ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA) Vol. 4, n. 3, 1957, in English
Budapest, Hungary

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 3
March 1958

The information is for the use of the instrument

reliability of the instrument

BEKESSY, Andras (Budapest); TOTH, Karoly

Remark on the paper of Almar & Balazs: "Approximate Method of Plotting
the Orbit of a Space Rocket Passing near the Moon." Mat kut kozl
MTA 4 no.2:143-147 '59 (EBAI 9:3)

1. A Magyar Tudományos Akademia Matematikai Kutato Intezete.
(Approximate computation) (Space flight)
(Rockets) (Moon) (Homography (Mathematics))

PERESSY, A.; JANCSSY, L.; PAL, L.

"Methods of determination of the fluctuation of the power and the distribution of fast-ionizing particles." In Russian. p. 297.

ACTA PHYSICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncls.

S/169/62/000/011/041/077
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Békéssy, Andrásné

TITLE: Periodic and aperiodic changes and also extreme water vapor tension values .

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1962, 69, abstract 113386 (Országos meteorol. int. hivatal. kiadv., 23, 1960, 88-92 (Hun.; summary in Ger.))

TEXT: As a result of processing data for the water vapor tension at Budapest and Debrecen (Hungary) the median and absolute maximum values were computed from daily observations in 3 periods in 1921-1950, as were the period averages for each of the 3 terms of observation. The absolute minima at Debrecen were from 0.3 mm Hg (February 1929) and 0.4 mm (January 1942) to 11.5 mm in July; the absolute maxima were compiled from 4.5 mm in January to 14.7 mm in July. The highest averages for the period pertain to a 14-hour term (12.8 mm in July, Szombathey); the latest relate to a 7-hour term (3.5 mm in January, same place). Some synoptic situations, in which
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Periodic and aperiodic ...

S/169/62/000/011/041/077
D228/D307

especially large aperiodic water-vapor tension changes were noted
in Hungary, are described in conclusion.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BEKESSY, Andras

A new proof of the limit distribution theorem pertaining to a
distribution problem. Mat kozl MTA 12 no.4:329-334 '62.

BEKESSY, Andras; FAY, Gyula

Examination and nomographic representation of basic
equations in combustion engineering. Mat kut kozl MTA 7
Series B no.4:487-507 '62 [publ. '63]

1. Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet.

BEKESSY, Andras; FAY, Gyula; ZSELEV, Boriss [Zhelev, Boris]

Kinetic law of mass action in connection with surface reactions.
Magy kem folyoir 69 no.1:28-33 Ja '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Matematikai Kutato Intezete;
Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet.

BEKESSY, A.

On classical occupancy problems. Pt.1. Mat kut kozl MTA
8 A series no.1/2:59-71 '63.

HUNGARY

FAT, Gyula, BEKESY, Andras: Research Institute of Heat Technology (Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet) and Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Mathematical Research Institute (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Matematikai Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

"The Fuel Technological Representation Theory."

Budapest, Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol 69, No 8, Aug 1963, pages 355-363.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Developing further the method of stationary state of heat used in the investigation of burning processes, the ignition, extinction and burning projection ranges of the applied five dimensional state were determined on all ten basic planes of the five dimensional coordinate system. 1 Hungarian reference.

BEKESSY, Andras; JANOSSY, Lajos

Rotational motion of a magnetic dipole in a magnetic field varying slowly in time. Mat kut kozl MTA 8 Series B no.4:499-507 '63(publ. '64).

1. Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

BEKESSY, Andras; BIHARI, Imre; MEGYERI, Jeno

Determination of cableway arcs from their geometric data. Mat. kut.
kozl. MTA 8 Series B no.4:617-630 '63(publ. '64).

1. Ministry of Transportation and Postal Affairs, Budapest (for Megyeri).

BEKESSY, Andras

On classical occupancy problems. Pt.2. Mat kut kozl
MTA 9 Series A no.1/2:133-141 '64.

BALOGH, L.; BEKESSY, A.; FAY, Gy.

Use of a matrix factorization method to some problems of dimensional analysis. Acta techn Hung 48 no.3/4:241-251 '64.

1. Research Institute for Heat and Power, Budapest (for Balogh and Fay). 2. Mathematical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (for Bekessy).

BEKESY, G.

On the joy of observation and the function of the inner ear.
Orv. hetil. 105 no.28:1325-1330 12 JI '64

BODA, Domokos, dr.; BEKESY, Zsuzsa, dr.

Consideration of the indications of oxytetracycline therapy
in infant and child patients. Orv.hetil. 100 no.39:1405-1410
S '59.

1. Budapest Fovaros Lasslo Korhaza kozlemenye.
(OXYTETRACYCLINE ther.)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES in inf. & child.)

БЕКТАЙМОВ, А.М.
BEKETAYEV, A.M.

Duration of the activity of bulbar centers under conditons of
oxygen starvation of various degrees. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.
fiziol. i med. no.1:28-72 '52. (MIRA 11:1)
(ANOKEMIA) (MEDULIA OBLONGATA)

BRIGITAYEV, A.M.

Prolongation of vital functions of the bulbar centers in various degrees of cerebral anoxia. Trudy Vses.ob-va fiziol.biokhim.i farm. 2:97-103 '54. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Institut fiziologii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.

(ANOXIA, experimental,

cerebral, prolonged stimulation of resp. medullary centers in dogs)

(MEDULLA OBLONGATA, physiology,

in exp. cerebral anoxia, prolonged stimulation of resp. centers in dogs)

(RESUSCITATION,

stimulation of medullary resp. centers in cerebral anoxia in dogs)

Beketayev, A.M.

POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; BEKETAYEV, A.M.; MARKELOV, I.I.

New data on vasodilator effect of the vagus nerve. Fiziol. zhur. 41
no.6:760-764 '55. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Institut fiziologii AN Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.
(NERVES, VAGUS, physiology,
eff. of section in animals, vasodilat)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. of section of vagus nerves in dogs, vasodilat.)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Blood Circulation. Vessels.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26608

Author : Polosukhin, A.P., Deketayev, A.M., Markelov, I.I.

Inst : -

Title : Participation of Vagal Nerves in the Central Regulation
of Lumen of Blood Vessels of Internal Organs.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Probl. fiziol. tsentr. nervn. sistemy, M.L., AN
SSSR, 1957, 455-459

Abstract : Transsection of the trunk of the vagal nerve below the
departure of cardiac branches induced a stable increase
of blood pressure. In stimulation of peripheral termi-
nals of these nerves, the blood pressure fell as a re-
sult of the blood vessels' dilatation. In pups up to 3
weeks old, the increase of blood pressure in transsec-
tion of vagal nerves and its fall in their stimulation
was absent. In older pups the effect took place and

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- USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Blood Circulation. Vessels.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26603

reached its maximum at 1½ - 2 months. It is possible
that decrease of vagal nerve tonus is one of the causes
of hypertonia. -- A.M. Ryabinovskiy

Card 2/2

BEKSTAYEV, A.M.

Reflexes from the osmoreceptors of the small intestine affecting
arterial pressure, respiration, and lymph circulation. Report no.1.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR, Ser. med. i fiziol. no.2:3-5 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(REFLEXES) (INTESTINES--INNERVATION)

BEKETAYEV, A.M., kand.med.nauk; ROZYBAKIYEV, M.A., kand.med.nauk; TASHENOV,
K.T., kand.med.nauk

All-Union Congress of Physiologists. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 21 no.2:77-
72 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

BEKETAYEVA, A.M.

KARAKULOV, I.K., prof., MERTSALOV, Ye.N., dots. BEKETAYEVA, A.M.

Aid of the department of epidemiology to public health agencies.
Sov.zdrav. 17 no.11:50-51 N'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii (zav. - prof. I.K. Karakulov) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.S. Koryakin).
(PUBLIC HEALTH,
cooperation of med. schools with pub. health institutions
(Rus))

KARAKULOV, I.K., prof.; ZENKOVA, N.F., kand. med. nauk: BEKETAYEVA, A.M.
(Alma-Ata)

Prevention of brucellosis. Klin. med. 37 no.3:40-44 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Karakulov)
(BRUCELLOSIS, prev. & control
in Russia (Rus))

KARAKULOV, I.K.; MERTSALOV, Ye.N.; BEKETAYEVA, A.M.

Results of activities of the Department of Epidemiology of the
Kazakh Medical Institute. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immn. 31 no.9:
141-142 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(KAZAKHSTAN--EPIDEMIOLOGY)

PROLOVA, L.P.; SHIGAYEVA, M.Kh.; ILYALETDINOV, A.N.; BEKETAYEVA, L.I.

Antibacterial properties of the silt of Lake Balpash-Sor. Trudy Inst.
krazn.pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:73-81 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(BALPASH-SOR, LAKE (KOKCHETAY PROVINCE)--SILT)

BEKETAYEVA, L.I.

Chemical characteristics of the Balpash-Sor salt lake. Trudy Inst.
mikrobiol. i virus. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:41-46 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(BALPASH-SOR, LAKE (KAZAKHSTAN)) (SALINE WATERS)

BEKETOV, A. G.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Thermal and Sanitary Comparative Analysis of the
Operation of Dye Vats of Open and Closed Types in Various Methods of
Dyeing."

16 June 49

Moscow Textile Inst.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

SOROKIN, Nikolay Stepanovich; RATTEL', K.N., inzh., retsenzents;
BEKETOV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzents; SOKOLOVA,
V.Ye., red.

[Ventilation, heating and air conditioning in textile
factories] Ventiliatsiia, otopenie i konditsirovanie
vozdukh na tekstil'nykh fabrikakh. Izd.4., perer. i
dop. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1965. 342 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

KALAYKOV, Porfiriy Yevdokimovich, prof.; BEKETOV, A.I., red.; KHARASH,
G.A., tekhn.red.

[Methods for the study of the hygienic aspects of clothing]
Metody gigenicheskogo issledovaniia odeshdy. Leningrad, Gos.
izd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1960. 140 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Clothing and dress) (Textile fabrics--Testing)

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Narcotic and Hypnotic Drugs

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 51865

Author : ~~Beketov A.I.~~

Inst : Crimean Medical Institute

Title : The Effect of Prolonged Administration of Veronal Luminal and Chloralhydrate on the Higher Nervous Activity

Orig Pub : Tr. Krinsk. med. in-t, 1957, 17, 198-204

Abstract : Mice were administered veronal, luminal(I) and chloralhydrate (II) daily for a period of 10 days. The effect of each of the hypnotics on elaboration of conditioned reflexes and also on reflexes previously elaborated were studied by the modification of the motor alimentary method of Ye.A. Ganike. Following repeated administration of veronal, I and II habituation developed, as far as the hypnotic effect was concerned. All hypnotics, and particularly I, delayed the elaboration of positive and inhibitive conditioned reflexes. Veronal had the weakest suppressing effect upon previously elaborated conditioned reflexes. I had the

Card : 1/2

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Narcotic and Hypnotic Drugs

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No II, 1958, No 51865

greatest effect. Upon repeated administration of hypnotics the disturbances of the conditioned reflex activity increased, particularly following administration of I and II. Besides this, I produced marked disorders on coordination of movements. It is underlined that the deepest depression of inhibition and excitation in the cerebral cortex developed under the effect of I. Altogether, 605 experiments were carried out.--U.G. Gasanov.

Card : 2/2

COUNTRY	: USSR	V
CATEGORY	: Pharmacology and Toxicology. Narcotics and Hypnotics	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4403	
AUTHOR	: <u>Beketov, A. I.</u>	
INST.	: Crimean Medical Institute	
TITLE	: Effect of Veronal, Luminal and Chloral Hydrate upon Higher Nervous Activity of Rats in Prolonged Administration	
ORIG. PUB.	: Tr. Krymsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 18, 179-187	
ABSTRACT	: The effect of veronal, luminal and chloral hydrate upon the development of the conditioned reflex, and also upon the developed stereotype of conditioned reflexes and fading away of inhibition in rats (according to the motor-food technique of L. I. Kotlyarevskiy with pushing of the valve) was studied. Veronal changed cortical activity considerably less as compared with luminal and chloral hydrate.-- U. G. Gasanov	
CARD:	1/1	

BEKETOV, A.I., Cand Med Sci --(diss)" Effect of prolonged ~~action~~
use of tetridine, veronal, luminal, and chlōral hydrate ^{upon} ~~is~~ higher
nervous activity. (Comparative experimental study)." Simferopol',
1959, 16 pp (Crimean State Med Inst im I.V. Stalin), 200 copies
(KL,27-59, 122)

-58-

BEKETOV, A.I.; CHUDNOVA, I.M. (Simferopol')

Effect of prolonged administration of soporifics on the higher nervous activity and circulation of the blood. Vrach. dele no.1:96
'59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. N.S. Shvarsalon) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NARCOTICS)

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

(BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

BEKETOV, A.K.

BEKETOV, A.K.

In the "Kamenskshakhtostroi" combine. Shaht.stroi. no.11:14
N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nachal'nik kombinata Kamenskshakhtstroy.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

BEKETOV, A.K.; SHAFRANOV, N.K.

Use of cable vertical shaft guides. Shakht.stroi. no.12:4-6
' 58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik kombinata Rostovshakhtostroy (for Beketov).
2. Glavnyy inzhener kombinata Rostovshakhtostroy (for Shafranov).
(Shaft sinking)

SMIRNOV, L.A., otv.red.; BEKETOV, A.K., red.; GRIGOR, V.I., dotsent, red.; ZAKHAROV, V.A., red.; KRIVOSHEYEV, A.K., dotsent, red.; NEVEDROV, A.T., red.; RAZUMOVSKIY, V.M., dotsent, red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.izd-va; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Planning, building, and improving cities] Planirovka, sastroika i blagoustroistvo gorodov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 179 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. 2. Predsedatel' pravleniya Rostovskogo otdeleniya Soyusa arkhitektorov SSSR (for Grigor). 3. Nachal'nik otdela po delam stroitel'stva i arkhitektury Rostovskogo oblispolkoma (for Zakharov). 4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy arkhitektury Novochoerkasskogo Ordens Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (for Krivosheyev). 5. Kafedra arkhitektury Rostovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Razumovskiy).
(City planning) (Apartment houses)

BEKETOV, A. K.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Generalization and analysis of practices in tunneling vertical shafts in mines of the Donbass." Novocherkassk, 1961. 24 pp; with diagrams; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Novocherkassk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 213)

BEKETOV, A.K.; POMICHEV, V.P.; TAMBIYEV, A.A.; KOSTAN'YAN, A.Ya.,
red.isd-va; LAVRENT'YEVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Mechanized erection of precast reinforced concrete supports] Mekhanizatsiia vozvedeniia sbornoj zhelezobetonnoi krep. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1963. 98 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Mine timbering—Equipment and supplies)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

BEKHOV, A.N.

"Is it necessary to assume that plants are adjusted to light."
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Biol., no. 6, 1951

BEKETOV, A.N.

"Geography of plants."
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Biol., no. 6, 1951

BEKETOV, A.N.

"Harmony in Nature"
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Biol., no. 6, 1951

L 00087-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) ES/JD/WW/JG
 ACCESSION NR: AP5022339

UR/0149/65/000/003/0100/0107
 881.879

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, Ye. V.; Beketov, A. R.; Vlasov, V. G.

TITLE: Reduction of the hexagonal modification of uranium trioxide by solid carbon

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1965, 100-107

TOPIC TAGS: uranium compound, carbon, chemical reduction

ABSTRACT: The article gives the results of an investigation, by kinetic and X-ray means, of the reduction of the hexagonal modification of uranium trioxide (α - UO_3) by solid carbon. The reducing agent was acetylene carbon black (ash content 0.07%) previously held in a vacuum dryer for ten hours at 250C. The α -uranium trioxide was prepared by calcination of uranium peroxide at 520C for three hours. The oxide obtained had a brown color, a density of 6.74 grams/cm², and a specific surface of 5.3 meter²/gram. X-ray analysis indicated a hexagonal structure. The tests were carried out in a high vacuum unit (pressure not more than 10⁻² mm Hg) with constant control of the weight changes of the solid reagents. The reduction was studied in the temperature region of 500-815C

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ACCESSION NR: AP5022339

because at lower temperatures the reaction is too slow and at higher temperatures it is too fast for experimental determinations. It was established that the reduction of alpha-uranium trioxide by acetylene carbon black at a noticeable rate starts at 440C. It was also established that with an increase in temperature in the pressure of carbon dioxide in the reaction zone, and with an increased degree of contact between the reagents, the rate of the reduction process is considerably improved. X-ray analysis shows that alpha- UO_3 and U_3O_8 form a continuous series of solid solutions. During this process, within the limits of a single phase there is observed a transition from hexagonal symmetry (alpha- UO_3) to orthorhombic (U_3O_8). Orig. art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy fakul'tet (Ural Polytechnic Institute, Faculty of Physico-technical Studies)

SUBMITTED: 13Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 1c, cc

NR REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2 *pl*

BAGRETSOV, V.F.; PUSHKAREV, V.Y.; BEKETOV, A.R.; NIKOLAYEV, V.M.

Effect of roasting on the ion-exchange capacity of vermiculite.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2558-2560 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Vermiculite) (Ion exchange)

NIKOLAYEV, V.M.; BAGRETsov, V.F.; BEKETOV, A.R.

Kinetics of ion exchange on vermiculite. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:
2414-2420 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Ion exchange) (Vermiculite)

ACCESSION NR: AP4029534

8/0149/64/000/002/0130/0134

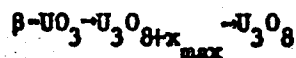
AUTHOR: Vlasov, V. G.; Beketov, A. R.

TITLE: Dissociation of β - UO_3

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1964, 130-134

TOPIC TAGS: beta uranium trioxide, dissociation, x-ray analysis, x-ray phase analysis, phase conversion

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the results of x-ray analysis of the β -uranium trioxide system. The dissociation of β -uranium trioxide in a vacuum was found for various temperatures. On the basis of kinetic and x-ray phase methods, the formation of the phase U_3O_{8+x} was shown. The following procedure of phase conversion and the dissociation process of β -uranium trioxide was proposed:



A discussion of the results is presented from the position of modern representations of solid state physics and the electron mechanism of chemical reactions. Orig.

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4029534

art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 14Jun63

DATE ACQ: 30Apr64

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 20980-65 BWT(m) ASD(a)-5 ES

from the dissociation of the α - and γ -forms of uranium trioxide in the range of compositions $UO_3-U_3O_8$. An X-ray analysis of the samples was

one phase and rather the deliquescent. At a certain composition, an oxide of the composition $UO_{2.88}$, an orthorhombic structure characteristic

Card 1/2

I 20980-65
ADDITIONAL INFO: APSQ1750

SUBMITTED: 19Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

JPRS

CARD 2/2